## PATENT CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for the removal of silver from a cuprous chloride solution in a copper recovery process, eharacterized in that comprising removing, in at least two stages, silver is removed from a cuprous chloride solution with soluble mercury, using fine-grained copper in at least two stages, whereby, the method comprising:

feeding mercury is fed to into the solution at different preselected stages in a eertain preselected molar ratio with regard to the silver in the solution[[,]];

<u>precipitating</u> a generated silver amalgam is <u>precipitated on the onto a surface</u> of fine-grained copper[[,]];

removing the <u>silver</u> amalgam is removed from the <u>cuprous chloride</u> solution for the separation of mercury and silver[[,]];

recycling after which soluble mercury is recycled back to silver removal; and treating the precipitated silver compound is treated for the recovery of silver.

- 2. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 1, characterized in that wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in [[the]] a first amalgam precipitation stage is 0.5–2.
- 3. (Currently Amended) A method according to elaims 1 or 2, eharacterized in that claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in [[the]] a second amalgam precipitation stage is at least 2.
- 4. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of mercury to silver in the second amalgam precipitation stage is between 2 10.

- 5. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the particle size of the fine-grained copper is less than 200 pm.
- 6. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 5, eharacterized in that wherein the amount of copper powder feed is in the range of 100 g/L.
- 7. (Currently Amended) A method according any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 1, further comprising feeding the copper powder is fed to a mercury removal stage after [[the]] silver removal stages, from which it moves countercurrently in relation to the solution flow.
- 8. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the prededing elaims, characterized in that claim 1, further comprising leaching the precipitated silver amalgam is leached into a dilute chloride solution using an oxidant, whereby the mercury dissolves as mercury chloride and the silver precipitates as silver chloride.
- 9. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 8, eharacterized in that wherein the oxidant used is sodium hypochlorite.
- 10. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 8, characterized in that wherein the oxidant used is hydrogen peroxide.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 8, characterized in that wherein the oxidant used is oxygen.
- 12. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 8, characterized in that further comprising routing the mercury chloride is routed back to silver leaching.
- 13. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 8, further comprising routing the silver chloride is routed to silver recovery.

- 14. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 8, wherein an [[the]] alkali chloride content of the concentrated chloride solution is at least 200 g/L.
- 15. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the prededing elaims, characterized in that claim 1, wherein an [[the]] amount of monovalent copper in the solution to be purified is 30 100 g/L.
- 16. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 1, wherein silver removal is performed at a pH value of 1 5.
- 17. (Currently Amended) A method according to any of the preceding elaims, characterized in that claim 1, further comprising removing silver from the cuprous chloride solution using fine-grained copper before [[thé]] amalgam precipitation [[that]] occurs with mercury, the silver is removed from the cuprous chloride solution using fine-grained copper.
- 18. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 17, characterized in that wherein a [[the]] particle size of the fine-grained copper powder is less than 200 pm.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 18, eharacterized in that wherein the amount of fine-grained copper powder feed is around about 100 g/L.